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A. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. United Nations

General Assembly

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

See items: 30-48; 30-49; 30-69; 30-77; 30-81; 30-87; 30-89; 30-91; 30-98.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

30-1 The Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees has informed the Seventh Session of the General Assembly that his agency can solve the refugee problem only by United Nations investment in large-scale development projects. This is a reversal of the three-year refugee reintegration programme adopted in January, 1952 by the General Assembly; at that time $200,000,000 was voted for homes, equipment, loan facilities and minor works developments over a three-year period, with an additional $50,000,000 purely for relief operations. The officials of the Agency have discovered that home building and equipment, small loans to refugees and the like were valueless without development projects, and that there has been little interest in undertaking the development projects contemplated. The Director stated in an interview that he would not ask the General Assembly for more than the $250,000,000 granted for the period from 1 July 1951 to 1 July 1954. He also stated parallel economic development would take care of the additional needs of the refugees. In the fiscal year 1 July 1952 to 1 July 1953, the Agency will have $100,000,000 available of the $200,000,000 alloted for reintegration projects. The Agency will ask that the entire $200,000,000 be made available this year for immediate commitment if the opportunity appears for large-scale investment in the development of some area. (United Nations Document A/2171; New York Times, New York, 6 October 1952)

30-2 The second annual report of this agency characterized the refugee problem as a social and economic blight of incalculable dimensions. It

indicated that the United Nations General Assembly instructed it to plan for the time when international funds for relief would no longer be available; thus it is concentrating on a programme designed to make the refugees self-supporting. The General Assembly has approved a $250,000,000 programme to be allocated for housing projects, rural villages, irrigation and agricultural development in the four countries where the refugees are concentrated - Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria; most progress has been made in Jordan which has 470,000 refugees. Other projects are mainly in the planning stage except in Lebanon where the government sees no opportunities for the refugees. Israel has assumed responsibility for 19,000 refugees and Iraq and Libya are willing to take several thousand refugees with special skills. The present programme, according to the report of the Agency, is not intended to prejudice refugee interests in repatriation and compensation. (United Nations Document A/2171; United Nations Weekly Summary, 26 September - 3 October 1952)

See also items: 30-23; 30-24.

Economic and Social Council

See items: 30-3; 30-4.

Social Commission

See item: 30-23.

Commission on Human Rights

See item: 30-3.

(a) Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection Minorities

30-3 During the Fifth Session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, held in October, 1952, the following points of view were expressed by the delegates: (i) any country would have the right to choose, screen and admit immigrants according to its special needs, for example, like agricultural workers in the case of Ecuador; artificial barriers to immigration on the basis of race, color, religion, nationality or language should be eliminated;

(ii) members and non-members of the United Nations should review their national legislation and administrative practices with a view to abolishing all measures of discrimination that may exist in the field of immigration; (iii) the right of every one to travel within a country, to leave any country including his own, and to enter his own country should be safeguarded, subject to restrictions necessary to protect national security, public safety, health or morals and the Commission on Human Rights should consider the possibility of including in its draft article 10, a paragraph relating to the access of immigrants to a territory of a State; (iv) in immigration matters, discrimination - even on racial grounds - was sometimes legitimate, e.g., legislation in three British territories discriminated against European immigrants in order to protect South African natives against economic competition; (v) since the Sub-Commission had not studied the very complex subject of immigration policies, it could not make any recommendations on this question.

The Sub-Commission finally adopted a comprehensive resolution which states among others, its decision to combat discrimination by further study, with a view to recommending further action to be taken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council including the fields of residence and movement, immigration and travel. (United Nations Press Releases SOC/1519, SOC/1521, SOC/1523, SOC/1525)

See item: 30-16.

Committee of Experts on the Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations

30-4 The problem of deserted families, while not a new one, has assumed more importance since the end of World War II, for the fate of a deserted family is doubly tragic when its head has emigrated or when the father, a member of armed forces stationed abroad, has returned to his home country. The Committee of Experts, appointed by the Secretary-General, has prepared two draft conventions to help solve this problem; the Committee met at Geneva from 18 to 28 August 1952. The problem which confronted the Committee was particularly difficult because of

differences among legal systems which frequently make it impossible to enforce in one country maintenance judgments rendered in another. The Committee examined two draft conventions which had been prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with a resolution of the Economic and Social Council. (Resolution 390 H (XIII) The drafts were designed to enable claimants to obtain enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations more easily than they can through existing legal process. The two draft conventions approved by the Committee will be transmitted to the Secretary-General with the request that he submit them for examination to the Economic and Social Council at one of its forthcoming sessions. One draft concerns the recovery abroad of claims for maintenance, and could be adopted by states as a multilateral convention; the other is a draft model convention on the enforcement abroad of maintenance orders, which could be used by states as a model for bilateral treaties or uniform legislation. (United Nations Document E/AC.39/1; United Nations Bulletin, Vol. XIII, No. 6, 15 September 1952)

See also items: 28-2; 29-4.

Office of High Commissioner for Refugees

30-5 Integration of refugees into the economies of the countries of resettlement was one of the questions put forward by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for consideration by the Advisory Committee which met at Geneva on 15 September 1952. The High Commissioner pointed out that a large number of refugees coming within his mandate live in war-devastated or under-developed countries, i.e., Germany, Austria and Greece, in which countries he has made preliminary studies of conditions. Similar studies are under way in other countries of Europe and the Near, Middle and Far East. Refugees are not necessarily a burden on receiving countries but they must be provided with decent housing located in places where there is a great possibility for employment. Employment of refugees within the framework of general economic development, especially by means of occupational training or retraining must be fostered; refugees must be given an opportunity to engage in independent occupations such as agriculture, trade, handicrafts and the professions. Outside financing would be necessary to carry out

this programme of economic integration of refugees. The High Commissioner estimated that $47,000,000 would be required for Austria; $3,400,000 for Greece and $9,000,000 for Germany. The programme of economic integration, according to the High Commissioner, would call for the establishment of appropriate international financing machinery which would follow a specific procedure, and not ask countries which are in unusual difficulties owing to political circumstances or geographical position to give undertakings which they cannot properly carry out. (United Nations Bulletin, Vol. XIII, No. 6, 15 September 1952; New York Times, New York, 17 September 1952)

30-6 In a speech delivered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the second session of the Advisory Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees, he expressed the following points: (i) the High Commissioner's appeals for contributions to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund established under resolution 538 B (VI) of the 1951 General Assembly has been, on the whole, disappointing and that he has been unable to carry out even 20 per cent of the programme for the assimilation and integration of the refugees; (ii) the problem of the refugees cannot be solved by a declaration that the governments of their countries of residence must accept responsibility for their care and maintenance; the international community must accept a limited responsibility for the needy refugees on the basis that its efforts will be supplementary to those of the governments of the countries of residence of the refugees; (iii) the situation of needy refugees in Shanghai and in Trieste are of very serious concern to the High Commissioner's Office; in Shanghai the number of refugees registering with the Office is increasing and the roughly 7,000 refugees might possibly increase to 10,000; the increasing pressure and pace at which the Shanghai refugee problem can be solved through migration and re-establishment is slow; therefore unless measures can be taken to solve finally the problem of the refugees in China, this problem will remain unsolved for some time to come; moreover, even if all the money from the fund were reserved for these refugees alone, it would not be

enough; (iv) there is a series of scattered small groups of refugees in Turkey, Lebanon and Syria who are in need, along with those in Greece, Italy, Austria and Germany where action is also necessary to supplement the efforts of the governments for the benefit of the needy cases; (v) any refugee problem can be solved along three different lines, e.g., repatriation, emigration and integration; (vi) the role of the various voluntary agencies which gave thousands of refugees leadership, guidance, advice and assistance in the serious attempt of the refugees to root themselves firmly in the economy of their receiving countries. (United Nations Press Release PM/2340)

30-7 The following decisions were taken by the Advisory Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which recently met at Geneva: (i) a recommendation which concerns further approaches to be made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purpose of interesting the Bank in studying with the High Commissioner, integration projects for Germany, Austria and Greece; (ii) a recommendation which suggests that the Hong Kong authorities be asked to admit three European refugees from China on each alternate end visa (visas given by a non-immigration country to enable a refugee to come to Hong Kong on a transit permit and visit consular representatives of the country of final destination); this suggestion would go a long way toward solving the immediate difficulties, particularly if the number of alternate end visas were increased and the countries of immigration continue to give priority to applications from China; (iii) member governments would, in the near future, ask their Parliaments to act on the question of ratifying the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The High Commissioner stated to the Advisory Committee that co-operation was needed at all levels between inter-governmental organizations as well as between the voluntary organizations which are concerned with the plight of refugees. Regarding the resettlement of refugees in China, the High Commissioner pointed out that the trust fund left by the International Refugee Organization to the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) would be exhausted by

December 1952. He had therefore proposed that the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee should be extended to cover refugees of European origin who happened to be outside Europe. The representative of PICMME said that a paper had been prepared in co-operation with the High Commissioner's Office and would be considered at the next Committee meeting. (United Nations Press Release REF/18)

30-8 During the meetings of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, two countries announced their pledge to contribute to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. Australia announced that it would contribute £A25,000 and Belgium that it would contribute $40,000; these pledged amounts would bring the total sum raised for needy refugees to nearly $800,000 of the $3,000,000 goal. The delegate of France in the Advisory Committee also promised the support of his country to the emergency fund. (United Nations Press Release REF/17; Daily Mail, Paris, 19 September 1952)

30-9 The representative in Italy of the High Commissioner for Refugees has stated that it will now be for the Italian Government to decide whether the refugee problem will be more tractable if the refugees remain in Trieste or are moved into Italy. The press has asked that the refugees be moved from Trieste because Italians living there fear a further complication of the already complex ethnical problem of the region. More than 4,000 refugees are living in the camps administered by the Allied Military Government; about one-fifth are tubercular and yet have to share quarters with other camp inmates. The problem of hundreds of young children in the camps with no schools and no place where they can gather or play will be the task of the Rome Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. (The Times, London, 19 September 1952)

30-10 The Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees left Geneva recently to meet members of the Government and high officials in Pakistan, India, Burma, Siam, Indonesia, the Philippines and Hong Kong; he enquired into the situation and status of refugees in these various countries. In addition to studying these problems he wished to establish a closer

co-operation between the Office of High Commissioner and the Governments heretofore mentioned. The visit to Hong Kong will offer an opportunity to review with the authorities and the Joint Representative of the Office of High Commissioner and the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe, the situation affecting European refugees in China, a question which was recently discussed by the Advisory Committee of the High Commissioner. The Deputy High Commissioner will also take up contact with the voluntary agencies working on behalf of refugees in the areas visited. (United Nations Press Release REF/19)

30-11 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has stated that the United States agency in Frankfurt, Germany, which directs the Presidential escapees programme, has informed him that only 20,000 refugees were likely to be eligible for help under the programme. The High Commissioner stated that the United States programme held out the hope of eventual migration from Europe. The United States representative on the Consultative Council, outlined the American programme and said that it was intended to supplement, not supplant the work of the United Nations. The High Commissioner reported that Australia and Brazil have already given priority in granting visas to refugees in China, and other governments have agreed to similar action. It also has been learned that the British Government was actively trying to solve a dilemma created by the fact that visas can be granted only in Hong Kong, while the refugees cannot go to Hong Kong without some advance assurance to local authorities that they would not remain a charge on that over-crowded colony. (New York Times, New York, 19 September 1952)

30-12 The Director of the Hong Kong Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees has stated that Australia, Canada and Brazil will take a total of 550 European refugees from China in 1952. The Director has returned from a world trip undertaken to induce United Nations members to accept quotas of the 10,000 Europeans who want to emigrate from China. The United Kingdom has given £100,000 to help repatriate and resettle this group of refugees. (Daily Mail, Paris, 27 August 1952)

See also items: 30-23; 30-68.

II. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation

30-13 A committee of seven experts on the accomodation and welfare of migrants on board ship met at the International Labour Organisation's headquarters in Geneva in September 1952; its findings are to be submitted to a meeting of the ILO Governing Body in November. The experts were nominated by the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and United States since these countries have the greatest experience in the transport of migrants. Observers from the United Nations, the Joint Maritime Commission of the ILO, the World Health Organization, and the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe attended the meeting. The Committee considered: (i) whether there is need to establish international standards for the accomodation and welfare of migrants on shipboard; and (ii) appropriate means for establishing such standards if it is agreed they are needed. (United Nations Press Release ILO/598)

30-14 The International Labour Organisation has announced that a two-week conference on ways to make full use of manpower in the development of Latin American countries would open 1 December 1952 at Lima, Peru. It was explained that the questions to be regarded as being included in the term "manpower" are vocational and technical training, employment problems and migration. The agenda of the session, as fixed by the Governing Body of the ILO, comprises: (i) exchange of experience and views on manpower problems and programme in Latin America; (ii) current needs and suggested action, with special reference to manpower supply and distribution in relation to economic development, and manpower factors in increasing productivity; (iii) manpower programme for future action, specific objectives, projects, methods and timing. (United Nations Press Release ILO/603)

30-15 The classification of 1,727 occupations ranging from able seaman to zoologist as part of a programme for facilitating the international

migration of labour has been completed by the International Labour Office. The volume classifies the world's occupations into nine major groups and 45 minor groups, which in turn are divided into 287 occupational "families". The object of the study, is to provide countries of emigration and immigration, a standard system for relating an individual worker's capacities to the available types of employment. (New York Times, New York, 26 September 1952; United Nations Press Release ILO/560)

See also item: 30-17.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

30-16 The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization referred to UNESCO studies relating to the cultural assimilation of immigrants - such as German immigrants in Brazil, in the Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. He stated that the agency could contribute statistics on existing differences in the access of groups to education in various countries. (United Nations Press Release SOC/1515)

World Health Organization

30-17 The activities of the World Health Organization in the field of migration can be classified as follows: (i) assistance in the establishment of international medical standards and criteria for the selection of migrants; (ii) assistance to governments, on their request, in programmes of medical selection; (iii) assistance, on request, to health services of immigration countries for the reception of migrants and the improvement of health conditions in settlement areas with particular reference to the prevalence of local diseases and environmental sanitation; (iv) provision of experts, on request, for medical examination or establishment of demonstration units.
WHO has received no specific requests from governments for special medical missions in relation to migration or for special assistance in health projects for immigrants. The Executive Board of WHO at its Seventh Session (January 1951) took special action to provide funds for

medical supplies to aid the medical relief work of the Government of Turkey in dealing with the influx of immigrants; a health expert was invited by that Government to advise on medical relief work for these immigrants. The only legal provision directly concerning the field of migration appears in the International Sanitary Regulations (adopted 25 May 1951 and entered into force on 1 October 1952) which, in Article 103, provides that (i) migrants and their means of transport (ship, aircraft, train, road vehicle) may be subjected to additional sanitary measures (i.e., measures additional to those prescribed by the regulations) conforming with the laws and regulations of each State concerned and with any agreement concluded between any such States; (ii) each State shall notify the World Health Organization of the provisions of any such laws and regulations or agreement.

The main field in which WHO was active in regard to migration is the establishment of basic principles and criteria for the medical examination of migrants; this resulted from decisions taken at the Preliminary Migration Conference (1950). In co-operation with the International Labour Office, WHO has developed certain basic principles and criteria to serve as a guide for the medical selection of immigrants. They have been communicated to Member Governments of the ILO and WHO for consideration by their national health authorities with a view to utilizing them as a guide for the medical examination of migrants. Three other decisions of the Preliminary Migration Conference involved WHO activities in the field of migration. Two of them recommended that ILO (i) pursue, in collaboration with the other competent international organizations and with the competent medical authorities of the countries concerned, studies with a view to the adoption of more detailed uniform criteria for medical selection of migrants who are to carry out ordinary or heavy work, and (ii) convene, in collaboration with the other competent international organizations, meetings of experts to prepare medical criteria to serve as a basis for medical selection of migrants seeking employment which requires special physical ability. These two resolutions have been brought to the attention of

the Executive Board of WHO (January, 1952) and the Board requested the Director-General to collaborate with the ILO in making further studies relating to medical selection of migrants, as requested by ILO. The third resolution noted the need for consulting specialists on problems involved in application of certain uniform criteria for the medical examination of migrants, when candidates for immigration are suffering from diseases such as tuberculosis, veneral disease or trachoma; consequently the Conference recommended that ILO consider, with WHO, the possibility of placing these problems on the agenda of the Committee of Experts of WHO, with a view to communicating to the States concerned, any recommendations which might be made by these Committees. In conformity with this resolution the Expert Committee on Trachoma examined the problem and a part of the report on its First Session deals with prophylaxis of trachoma in international traffic and contains a sub-section on migrants. The Executive Board decided to refer the report to the Committee on International Quarantine for its consideration, from the practical point of view, of that section dealing with prophylaxis of trachoma in international traffic. The next meetings of the Expert Committees on Tuberculosis and Veneral Disease are likely to consider in a similar way the other problems referred to in the resolution of the Preliminary Migration Conference.

Within the frame of its collaboration with the ILO, and more generally with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, WHO has taken part in the study of the problems involved in the international financing of European migration, simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants, drafting of the handbook of international measures for the protection of migrants, and in the studies concerning standards on board ship. It has also been represented at inter-agency meetings dealing with migration, namely, the Technical Working Group on Migration of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Inter-Agency Regional Co-ordination Committee on Migration in Latin America.

Shortly after the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the

Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) was established, WHO and the Committee exchanged letters providing for mutual assistance, co-operation and representation. The Director of PICMME has contacted WHO pursuant to a resolution of the Committee requesting him to confer with international, national and private institutions which are in a position to furnish technical aid and financing for programmes which would facilitate the movement of migrants from Europe. (Statement submitted by the World Health Organization)
See also item: 30-13.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
See item: 30-7.

International Refugee Organization
See items: 30-7; 30-24.

III. Inter-Governmental Organizations

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
See item: 30-24.

Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe

30-18 The Director of the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) stated recently in an interview that several South American countries, for example, Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina, were definitely interested in absorbing as much as they could of the surplus population of Europe. The PICMME Director has just returned from a six-week tour of South America, where he had been seeking new outlets for Europe's surplus population; this search became necessary when the United States, Canada and Australia tightened their respective migration laws. The biggest problem, according to the Director, will be the assurance that people migrating as agricultural workers will remain in that kind of work instead of moving to the cities after a few months or one year in the rural areas. With the drastic changes in American, Canadian and

Australian immigration policies in 1952, the Committee has also found itself looking for new outlets in addition to its original function as an agent to transport the migrants. The Director believes that he may have found the solution to the problem of finding new migration outlets, declaring that migration prospects to South America also appealed to Europeans. Reports of his findings were presented to the Fourth Session of the Committee which began on 13 October 1952. PICMME has moved some 58,040 persons during its first six-month period, which ended 31 August 1952. Of that number, some 36,000 were resettled in the United States; Australia, 8,662; Canada 7,024; Brazil 3,916, and Venezuela, 479. Smaller numbers were resettled in other countries. The PICMME Director stated that Italy is the country with the largest surplus population to resettle and that a movement of people from Italy would greatly relieve tension there. Greece is another country with a surplus population problem, he said, since it maintained an open-door policy to migrants during the war and found its own migrants driven back into Greece after the war. (New York Times, New York, 30 September 1952; New York Herald Tribune, New York, 30 September 1952; PICMME Document PIC/65)

30-19 Delegates of the 20 member nations of the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) recently met to decide whether the Committee should be broadened or abandoned. Main obstacles confronted by PICMME were: (i) reduction of immigration intakes by Australia and Canada; (ii) termination of United States Displaced Persons programme and absence of new legislation to take its place; (iii) inability of Latin American countries to sponsor substantial immigration schemes without financial help from international, government and private sources. The Deputy Director of PICMME stated recently that he would recommend the establishment of a pilot farm settlement project for Australia. A similar proposal will be made for one or more South American countries. (PICMME Press Release No. 26; Daily Mail, Paris, 9 October 1952).

30-20 In an editorial titled, "Immigrants for Latin America," the Director of the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) is quoted as recently stating that the only road open to the excess population of Europe is South America. The editorial states that several years after World War II, the uneasy situation and problem of overpopulation engendered by the war are still acute despite the generous help of the United States. PICMME and other organizations have tried to meet the problem of finding new homes for these European immigrants. Heretofore, Canada and the United States have absorbed a significant number of immigrants, but both countries have recently modified their migration policies. The PICMME Director saw the necessity of canalizing future migration movements to the South American countries, e.g., Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela, as offering very good possibilities. These countries could find use for new industrial techniques, new roads, and new pathways for those possessing strength and ambition. They have pressing problems requiring study and remedy - housing, transportation facilities, labour supply and credit facilities. The infusion of new blood furnished by the immigrants would help resolve some or most of these problems and make Latin America, in general, more prosperous and happy. (La Prensa, New York, 1 October 1952)

30-21 The Director of the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) stated recently that population pressures in Italy and Greece must receive more attention from non-European members of the Western community. He urged the 20 nations composing the Committee to concentrate on the Greek-Italian problem of migration. The two countries concerned have appealed for more understanding on the part of Western Hemisphere governments in particular. (New York Times, New York, 14 October 1952)

See also items: 30-7; 30-10; 30-13; 30-17; 30-52.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

American Friends Service Committee

See item: 30-28.

Australian Council of Trades Union

30-22 The Council decided recently to call for an immediate cessation of immigration to Australia because of mounting unemployment there. It also asked that the Government make substantial increases in unemployment relief, and union delegates emphasized the difficulty of obtaining jobs for members. The Council decided that because of the lack of full employment, immigration should be stopped immediately with the exception of wives and children or fiancees of immigrants in Australia. The Council likewise instructed executive and state labour councils to create organizations of unemployed workers under control of the trade union movement. (The Times, London, 4 September 1952)

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

30-23 The annual report recently issued by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA), an organization which serves the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council as an advisory body on international affairs, stated that the interest of the CCIA in the problem of migratory movements in the Middle East has been focused upon: (i) the finding of a solution to the problem of Palestine; (ii) the relief of the Arab refugees, and the endeavour to secure a just and fair settlement to their problem; and (iii) the care of non-Arab refugees in the area. At Geneva, in July, 1951, the Commission's representative at the Diplomatic Conference on the Status of Refugees, pleaded for a humane and comprehensive definition of a refugee and the CCIA has subsequently urged the signature and ratification of the Draft Convention adopted by that Conference by as many governments as possible. In the Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Commission was concerned with the problems and needs of the refugees, and directed its activities as follows: (i) the CCIA sought to strengthen in every possible way the powers and authority of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; (ii) the CCIA fully supported the basic proposals propounded by the Director and Advisory Committee of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East before the Ad Hoc Political Committee on Palestine refugees in the Near East which proposed a three-year plan

involving $250,000,000 and the provision of homes and jobs for refugees without prejudice to their rights of repatriation and compensation; (iii) a representative of CCIA submitted proposals on the simplification of procedures on behalf of the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration (April, 1952) to the seventh session of the Social Commission; (iv) the CCIA Executive Committee at its meetings in 1950 and 1951 agreed that its officers should continue such representation as would assist in the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in actions by the General Assembly looking toward the repatriation of Greek children. To every possible extent, the concern of the CCIA and its constituency was made known to delegates at the Sixth Session of the General Assembly. (Annual Report of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, 1951-1952, London and New York)

Dutch Emigration Foundation

See item: 30-52.

International Conference of Social Work

30-24 In a paper presented at the meeting sponsored by the United States Committee of the International Conference of Social Work of the United States National Conference of Social Work at Chicago, Illinois, it was stated that since the outbreak of World War II some 8,000,000 people have become refugees in Europe. The major groups were the Poles, Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Yugoslavs, Ukrainians, Russians, and Jews. Some 7,000,000 were repatriated, and of the 1,000,000 that were left, 75 per cent were domiciled in Germany, and the remainder in Austria and Italy. Once repatriation dwindled, most of the remainder were housed in camps. The paper states that the best answer for those persons who declined repatriation has been resettlement. The International Refugee Organization relocated more than 1,000,000 persons; the United State has accepted 335,000 persons, Australia 182,000, Israel 132,000, Canada 125,000, Brazil 29,000 and the remaining 230,000 have been distributed among 43 other countries. It has been suggested that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization be augmented by Refugee Military Groups. As a result of the situation in the Middle East at the time of the establishment of Israel as an independent state,

some 900,000 persons left their homes and sought refuge away from the hostilities. Until aid started to arrive they lived primitively in trees, hovels, and in holes in the ground. Major responsibility lies with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Israel has the additional burden of taking in unlimited numbers of Jewish refugees and to date more than 700,000 from all over the world have entered the new state. In India since its partition, some 8,000,000 Hindus have left Pakistan; almost identical condition prevailed for the Moslems who moved to Pakistan, and to date, the country has absorbed some 8,000,000 refugees. The exchange is still going on. In Southern Korea it is estimated that there are some 4,500,000 refugees, 720,000 of whom have come from North Korea. The aforementioned facts, the paper indicates, is a brief outline of some of the major groups of refugees. (Conference News, Ohio, U.S.A., Vol. IV, No. 1, 1952)

Jewish Agency

See items: 30-74; 30-75.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

30-25 In the sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, the admission of immigrants to Canada while unemployment exists in the country was strongly protested. A resolution urged complete revision of the Government's immigration policy, restriction of immigration during the winter and placing of immigration under the Department of Labour. In the debate on the resolution, objection was taken by some delegates to workers from the United States taking over positions on Canadian projects. Comments offered during the debate were as follows: (i) to bar workers from the United States from coming to Canada to seek employment could result in Canadians being refused entry into the United States to work there; (ii) Canada needs immigrants because so many Canadians are being attracted to the United States; (iii) the Government should have freedom to bring in the technicians which it needs; (iv) there should not be any feeling that immigrants come to Canada to take jobs from Canadians; (v) immigrants should be settled in areas which can absorb them and defence contracts should be placed in such areas; (vi) labour was not opposed to

immigration but to the flooding of the country with persons who will work for half the wages Canadians will work for; (vii) Labour supports an immigration policy; the plan the Congress should outline to the Government is the preparation of the immigrants before they come into the country; the Congress should welcome anyone with a skilled knowledge and must go on r cord in favour of a proper immigration policy. (The Labour Gazette, Vol. LII, No. 9, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada, September 1952)

United Service for New Americans

30-26 More than three-quarters of the Jewish refugees who arrived in the United States on the first displaced persons ship after World War II have become American citizens and almost all are leading happy and productive lives, according to a recent report issued by United Service for New Americans. Six years ago, on 20 May 1946, when the first ship docked with 795 men, women and children of all faiths and nationalities, the United Service was the sponsor of the immigration and resettlement of 404 persons. Of the 404 in the group, 305 are now citizens, seventy-three are awaiting their final papers and fifteen children who came here as orphans are not yet 18 years old, the minimum age for applying for citizenship. The group was divided into 242 family units and settled in twenty-three states. Within a year 152 of the family units or 63 per cent, had made satisfactory adjustments and were no longer required to file reports with governmental agencies. Within three months after arrival 89 per cent of the employable migrants had jobs, although not everyone was able to find employment at his highest skill or in his profession. Their average weekly wage in their first year in the United States was $35; in the group just resurveyed the wage is $60, ranging from a low of $25 and room and board to $250. There have been more than a hundred marriages; 100 children were born; 28 died and 19 men have served or are serving in the armed forces. (New York Times, New York, 16 September 1952)

See item: 30-93

World Assembly of Youth

30-27 The World Assembly of Youth, which was founded in 1949 in Brussels, and whose aim is to create an international federation of youth striving for

peace through international gatherings and free movement across national frontiers, held its third annual congress in August, 1952 at Dakar. Some 150 delegates from 22 countries attended the meeting. Chief items discussed were training and migration, opportunities for careers, and the international exchange of students. (UNESCO World Review/185)

World Federation for Mental Health

30-28 A report to the annual meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health by a representative of the American Friend's Service Committee stated that countries receiving refugees do not sufficiently concern themselves with the adaptation of the immigrants to their new surroundings. The report indicated that the mental stresses to which these persons were subjected in camps and later in the receiving countries, should be alleviated by mental health treatment. Delegates from the United Kingdom told the meeting that the nervous breakdown and suicide rates in Britain were three or four times higher among refugees than among the indigenous population; delegates from other countries reported the same trend in their own countries. The Federation decided to make a survey on ways of alleviating the mental stresses inherent in expatriation, camp life and resettlement. (New York Times, New York, 3 September 1952)

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

ALBANIA

See item: 30-101

ALGERIA

See items: 30-67; 30-81

ARGENTINA

30-29 An economic and financial agreement and protocol were signed on 25 June 1952 by the Argentine and Italian Governments. They consider that the social and economic interests of both countries call for an increase in Italian emigration, particularly of farmers. The emigration of 500,000 persons over a fifty year period is planned. The Argentine Government will promote the permanent establishment of Italian farmers and their families by financing their acquisition of land and it will grant loans to aid in getting them into production. The financial aid by Argentina will equal the contribution made by Italy, which will provide for the transfer of the emigrants and their families and for their settlement. The Italian workers will be granted conditions of employment and social security comparable to that of nationals. A committee composed of Italian and Argentine migration experts will be established to resolve the problems of migrants.
(Bollettino Quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July and 10 September 1952)

30-30 The problem of the rural population leaving their villages and moving towards the towns did not start with the first industrialization of the country, but has become more acute as a result of it. At present, out of the 18,000,000 Argentinians, 63 per cent live in towns; of the latter 41 per cent live in 9 large cities. It is estimated that during the past 10 years, more than 600,000 persons moved to the towns and especially to the industrial centres around Buenos Aires. As

regards the 550,000 post-war immigrants, more than 50 per cent remain in the towns. This situation has caused the Government, in connexion with its second industrialization five-year plan, to take the following steps:

(i) limit immigration to such persons as will accept employment in cattle raising and agriculture, and to skilled workers and technicians, and (ii) prevent the settlement of immigrants in large towns. However, it is to be noted that these measures cannot be achieved without agrarian reform which will permit the rural colonization of the country. (Wiener Kurier, Vienna, Austria, 10 September 1952).

See also items: 30-18; 30-76.

AUSTRALIA

30-31 Since the end of World War II Australia, the United States and Canada were the most desired countries for immigration, and more than 700,000 immigrants have migrated to them. However, the situation has changed basically in Australia during the past six months, and the Government cannot take the risk of adding new candidates for employment to the unemployed, which at present is estimated at 100,000 persons. The Government has, therefore, decided to lower substantially the yearly quota of 150,000 immigrants for the rest of 1952 and also to establish the quota for 1953 at 70,000 to 80,000; out of these, only 20,000 may not be British. Even this limited programme is being strongly attacked by political leaders and by the workers; a danger exists that a great reserve of immigrants seeking employment could result in a loss of the social achievements of the last few years and the high standard of living. The planned limitation of migrants would be advantageous also for the newcomers who already reside in the country because they would be among the first to suffer from unemployment. The Minister of Immigration went to Europe recently to try to establish measures of admission for highly skilled workers and specialists for whom there still exist possibilities of employment. (Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, Austria, 29 August 1952).

30-32 A transport carrying 1,900 Dutch emigrants left Rotterdam recently for Australia. The group included 685 children. 1,400 of the immigrants received financial help from the Dutch government to help pay their fare. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 4 September 1952)

30-33 The Minister of Immigration recently visited Italy in order to clarify the new position of Australia on immigration as a result of recent economic changes in his country. Explaining the reduction of immigration quotas by 50 per cent for the current year as resulting from the conditions caused by the drop of wool prices on the world market, the Minister told a press conference that Australians hope and believe that the quota cut was merely a "pause" of short duration. He denied [illegible] that Italian immigrants would be sent to Korea to fight; he also stated that the incidents at the Bonegilla Camp (where Italian immigrants had staged a protest action against the delay in finding employment and regular quarters for them) had not been characterized by any violence and that the orderly processing and placement of the camp inmates was proceeding satisfactorily. During the first six months of 1952, 9,000 individual (i.e. self-paying) and 5,000 assisted immigrants arrived in Australia from Italy; this total will reach 11,500 by the end of the year. During 1951, 16,500 Italian immigrants are reported to have emigrated on a self-paying basis. The over-all immigration plan of the Federal Government provides for the immigration of 80,000 during 1953, from all countries. He emphasized that his Government was particularly interested in immigration which would serve the agricultural development of the country and called on the Italian Government to orientate its emigration policy accordingly. (Il Globo, Rome, 2 August 1952)

30-34 The Minister of Labour visted Italy recently in order to clarify the new migration policy of his Government and to discuss the situation of Italians who migrated or intended to migrate to Australia in conformity with the 1951 Italo-Australian Agreement. He stated that the measures slowing immigration were taken in order to meet the economic situation and that they were of a temporary nature.

A revised migration plan now considers the entry of 80,000 persons in 1953 as against 150,000 as previously planned. The Minister indicated that Italians were considered as very good workers and if the Italian Government or private organizations could finance their migration, Australia could provide land for their settlement. He added that landing permits were not refused to persons having families or guarantees of employment in Australia. The immigration of individuals had the best possibilities at present but future plans would include facilities for the admission of the families of migrants. (La Stampa, Turin, Italy, 2 August 1952).

30-35 The Italian community in Melbourne has plans for the establishment of communal Italian farms, since most incoming Italians are rural workers, as a solution to migrant unemployment. The scheme will begin with the purchase of 1,300 acres at Alexandria for £A6,500; it will provide immediate employment for about 600 men, and the Australian Government will be asked for assistance in buying the property. The project is expected to pay for itself as soon as the land is cleared. Migrants would work under contract and would not require high wages. The farm would be divided into 10-acrelots with a skilled farmer in charge of each and ten young migrants would be allotted to the skilled worker and the divided areas would be considered as separate farms. (The Times, London, 12 August 1952)

30-36 The main efforts of Australia recently have been directed towards industrialization, which is facilitated by the existence of large resources of coal and iron. However, this trend was detrimental to agriculture, which not only did not attract people, but found that the rural population was migrating to the towns. The result was a decrease in agricultural production. The Australian Government is now preparing a programme of emphasizing agriculture; there are two difficulties to be overcome: (i) lack of capital and (ii) the fact that persons find the towns so attractive that, of 500,000 emigrants,

only 6 per cent have settled in villages. At present farm workers are brought into agriculture rather than land settlers; when land is given to newcomers, the Australian Association of Veterans endeavors to obtain land for its members. In spite of the initial difficulties involved, the possibilities of becoming independent farmers are better in Australia than in Europe. (Polish Morning World, New York 30 August 1952).

30-37 The Government could not maintain an intake of 150,000 migrants a year, as it had done for the past four years and therefore, had adopted a more selective migration programme, shifting emphasis from unskilled to skilled migrants, according to an article titled, "Australia's New Immigration Policy." Three factors were responsible for this decision: (i) the deterioration in Australia's economic outlook, especially in the past six months, from March to August, 1952, which resulted in a cut of the 1951 immigration budget of £20,295,000 for reasons of economy; (ii) increase in unemployment which is a disturbing trend after a long period of full employment; the registered unemployed are almost entirely unskilled; the registered vacancies are almost entirely for the skilled; (iii) the most immediate cause - a demonstration by 2,300 Italian immigrants who were held in a camp, and the revelation to the public that no work could be found for these unskilled men in agriculture or industry. From 1948 to 1951, Australia had absorbed almost 700,000 immigrants. To most Australians, their vast continent is dangerously under-populated and they have therefore supported the Government's migration policy on defence and production grounds. But at present, it is acknowledged that this policy must be adjusted to the prevailing economy of the country. Even to absorb the revised and present target of 80,000 new migrants a year will be difficult. A spokesman for the New South Wales Labour Council stated that the immigration policy should not discontinue the admission of new settlers because the country needs skilled migrants, but rather the Government should ensure that the new immigrants will

be skilled and rural workers. Other labour and industrial leaders are advocating a cessation of migration until all migrants already in the country have found work. The Immigration Minister stated that the reduced quota may further be reduced after current contracts have been honoured. (New Commonwealth, London, Vol. 24, No. 4, 18 August 1952).

30-38 The Minister for Immigration introduced a new element in the problem of migration from Europe when he spoke to correspondents recently and suggested that not only Australia but also the countries of origin should contribute to the costs of passage and resettlement. The Minister concluded a five-year agreement with Germany which, while not specifying figures, will control selection according to the categories of workers in demand. The Minister explained to the various European Governments which he visited, the heavy expenditures which necessitated the Australian Government to reduce from 150,000 the average annual figure the past four years, to 80,000 immigrants for 1953; he suggested that common financial measures will have to be worked out. Immigration was vital to Australia, the Minister said, but there were limits to her resources, and there would have to be a more realistic approach by countries of emigration in Europe. Through the negotiation of agreements he hoped that Europe would contribute in the financing of migration programmes. (The Times, London, 22 August 1952; Daily Mail, Paris, 3 September 1952; Le Suisse, Geneva, 30 August 1952).

30-39 As a result of the economic situation in Australia, Dutch immigration to that country is reported to have slowed down; not all types of immigrants, however, are affected by the trend - farmers, household personnel and trained metal workers being still admitted. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 4 September 1952).

30-40 The Acting Minister of Immigration stated that the mass immigration policy of the Government would be continued despite a campaign by certain groups calling for the immediate stoppage of mass immigration

because it makes jobs scarcer. The Minister further declared that Australia must preserve the confidence of other governments which, on the basis of Australia's promises, have organized emigration schemes. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 5 September 1952)

30-41 During a tour of various European countries the Minister of Immigration recently declared in London that Australia could not receive great numbers of immigrants in the future without financial help from overseas for the building of homes, schools, etc. Despite the great sums needed to rebuild housing in Europe, the Minister declared that the European countries must nevertheless concern themselves also with the task of providing housing for European emigrants overseas. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 3 September 1952).

30-42 Complaints by British migrants of hostel conditions in Australia have been answered by the Minister for Immigration, who stated that some hostels are former army estsblishments and not on the lines of the best hotels. They had been examined by officials of the United Kingdom and international organizations, who had stated that Australia had done well in the assistance of new settlers. The number of emigrants to Australia since World War II according to the Minister, exceeds the combined total of those to Canada, the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and New Zealand. The scheme had been financed almost entirely from Australian resources. (News Chronicle, London, 4 September 1952).

30-43 The Minister of Immigration, while in Vienna to study the question of Austrian emigration to Australia, recently conferred with the Minister of the Interior and officials of the Ministry of Social Security and the Foreign Office of Austria, as well as with officials of the British Embassy and Consulates. It was reported that since 1945, 19,000 emigrants from Austria have found homes in Australia but the great majority were displaced persons, not Austrians. (The Times, London, 12 August 1952).

30-44 The Immigration Minister has stated that the admission of Japanese pearl divers into Australia would be strictly regulated. Although 35 Japanese divers have been permitted to enter, none considered as constituting security risks would be admitted. (Australian News Summary, 16 October 1952, New York).

30-45 The General-Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, Australia's largest trade union, told a meeting of Polish organizations in Sydney recently that Australians did not expect migrants to imitate slavishly the customs they found in their own country. Australians realized that knowledge brought in by new settlers could help greatly in national development, but they also believed that the migrants could learn something from Australian ways. (Australian News Summary, No. 52/170, New York, 29 September 1952).

30-46 The National Council of Trade Unions in Australia has adopted a resolution calling on the Government to put an end immediately to the immigration of workers, in view of the prevailing unemployment. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 4 September 1952).

30-47 Information panels to help and advise migrants have been established and are proving popular with the immigrants. The various panels meet at least three times a week for two hours each night; they are composed of a team of experts accompanied by interpreters who deal with question on all subjects, but primarily with such matters as social services, vocational guidance, housing, and tenancy. (Labour News, Sydney, Australia, 18 July 1952).

See also items: 30-8; 30-11; 30-12; 30-18; 30-19; 30-22; 30-24; 30-70; 30-76; 30-92; 30-100.

AUSTRIA

See items: 30-5; 30-6; 30-7; 30-24; 30-43; 30-57; 30-62.

BASUTOLAND

30-48 The Government of the United Kingdom, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that as there are no industries in Basutoland,

labour policy is concerned mainly with the control and protection of migrant labour. Many Basuto leave the Territory in search of work in the Union of South Africa. During 1951 over 36,000 Basuto were employed in the gold mines, more than 10,000 in other mines and more than 27,000 in other employment. The number of passes issued to Basuto leaving the Territory in 1951 was 64,841 as compared to 49,624 in 1950. A Labour Agency for the High Commission Territories is maintained in the Union of South Africa, which is responsible for the welfare of the migrant workers and also collects taxes and provides assistance as needed. A recruiting company selects labourers for the mines in the Union of South Africa either under contract or under the assisted voluntary scheme which permits a choice of mine. Facilities exist for remittances to be made to families, and there is a system of deferred pay. (United Nations Document A/2134/Add.7)

BELGIAN CONGO

30-49 The Government of Belgium, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that very few migrant workers enter the Belgian Congo or leave in order to work abroad. (United Nations Document A/2129)

30-50 Two Belgian officials have stated after a tour of the Belgian Congo, that the colony provides good settlement opportunities for young agricultural immigrants. (Het Laatste Nieuws, Brussels, 3 September 1952)

BELGIUM

30-51 According to a circular issued by the German Ministry of Labour, an agreement between the Governments of Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the recruitment of 800 German workers for underground work in Belgian coal mines recently came into effect after an exchange of notes. The Belgian Federation of Mining Associations is authorized to recruit German manpower through the German employment service; the German Ministry of Labour will determine the areas in which recruitment is to take place according to the number of employment applications at the disposal of the regional employment offices.

The medical examination of applicants will be carried out by physicians of the German employment service at the expense of the mining company ar the cost of transporting the workers will be paid by the employer. The migrant workers are granted the same rights as nationals as regards social insurance, unemployment insurance, social security, conditions of work, wages and legal protection. The workers are also to receive Belgian family subsidies, even though their families live in German territory. Workers engaged under this agreement are entitled to transfer up to 60 per cent of their earnings and allowances to persons dependent on them in Germany. Upon final departure, the workers are entitled to take all their savings with them. After three months' work, the workers will be authorized to send for their wives and children. The Belgian visa will be issued free of charge on condition of reciprocity. (Industry and Labour, International Labour Office, Geneva, Vol. VII, No. 8, 15 April 1952)

See also items: 30-8; 30-49; 30-50; 30-57; 30-62; 30-99.

BRAZIL

30-52 Fifty farm families in the northeastern part of the Netherlands are migrating to Brazil to establish a new community. By the end of 1953, when the last of this band of 300 will have left, they will have taken 1,000 cows, 15 jeeps, 12 tractors, an entire dairy plant, 55,000 pounds of seeds and seed potatoes and 550,000 pounds of fertilizers, as well as farming and household equipment. This will represent capital valued at $375,000 or about $7,500 per family - almost four times as much as the Dutch Government had permitted emigrating families to take out of the country. It took a special act of the Dutch Parliament to arrange this exception to the general policy of emigration of persons while retaining capital equipment. Since Brazil lacks capital goods, too, without this exception the negotiations would have fallen through. In the end the pressure of surplus population won out, although these migrant farmers are in no sense faced with personal privation; however, they saw no future for their children in the Netherlands aside from subdividing their farms into ever smaller units. It was this that prompted the organization of a co-operative society called the Brazilian

Group Emigration for the purpose of prodding their own and the Brazilian Government into the negotiations for their transfer. The Brazilian Government is providing interest-free loans to build houses and develop the farms and is sharing transportation costs with the Provisional Inter Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME), which has agreed to contribute up to $50,000. The Dutch Government's contribution to the plan is the authorization to export capital equipment, and this unprecedented action is still being argued upon in the Netherlands because some persons consider it as an unwise policy for a country to raise these people, support them during their unproductive years and then let them take their skills and equipment, to benefit some other country. Officials of the Dutch Emigration Foundation point out that the population is increasing by 120,000 annually, that only half of these can be absorbed by an expansion of industry and that the investment necessary to provide these jobs outweighs the losses to the national economy from emigration; furthermore, the successful development of this project in Brazil would provide opportunities for other Dutch settlers at a later date not requiring so much livestock and capital in order to get started. (New York Times, New York, 26 August 1952)

30-53 The Brazilian colonization project which is centred in Castro started with the departure from Holland of 11 families totaling 50 persons. The Brazilian Government plans ultimately to settle 100,000 immigrants from twenty-one European countries in this area. The movement of the 11 families was organized by the Brazilian Group Emigration Co-operative with the Dutch contributing the sum of 30,000 guilders. Equipment and tools to be used by the emigrants in the new settlement were placed aboard the ship that will take the migrants to Brazil. (De Telegraf, Amsterdam, 6 September 1952)

30-54 According to the "Brazilian Bulletin", 80 Japanese families, totalling 400 immigrants in all, were scheduled to leave Tokyo for Brazil in October 1952. It was reported that these immigrants would act as a nucleus for further series of immigrants, up to a total of 9,000 families. The Japanese will engage in jute farming in the Amazon Valley. (Brazilian Bulletin, Brazilian Government and Trade Bureau, New York, 1 October 1952)

30-55 Although immigration continued to be much discussed in Brazil, the small number of immigrants admitted had no material effect on the labour supply. The demand for trained workers was not met, despite the increased training activities of the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service and the National Commercial Apprenticeship Service. (Notes on Labor Abroad, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1952)

30-56 The Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Italy recently visited Brazil and examined with Brazilian officials the existing possibilities for Italia immigration. It is anticipated that by the end of 1954, approximately 14,000 workers would be settled on land which would be given to them. (Agence économique et financiere, Paris, 21 August 1952)

See also items: 30-11; 30-12; 30-16; 30-18; 30-20; 30-24

BULGARIA

See item: 30-101

BURMA

See item: 30-10

CANADA

30-57 The Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada, has reported that 126,029 persons entered Canada during the first eight months of 1952. Of these there were 30,137 British; 18,569 Dutch; 21,300 German (including 2,031 Austrians); 16,346 Italians; 5,956 Americans; 4,792 Polish; 3,448 French; 2,602 Ukrainians; 2,054 Finnish; 1,819 Yugoslaves; 1,657 Danish; 1,579 Chinese; 1,313 Letts, 1,231 Magyars; 1,132 Greeks; 1,124 Belgians; 1,074 Swiss and others. Among these groups were 15,411 farmers; 16,418 unskilled and semi-skilled workers; 17,956 skilled workers; 5,012 clerical workers; 4,640 professionals, 2,425 traders; 5,047 domestics. 22,562 dependent wives and 31,882 children accompanied the migrant workers. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Unit, Government of Canada)

30-58 Migration from Britain to Canada continued to increase and the ratio of dependents of workers was higher, according to the Canadian Minister

of Citizenship and Immigration, who stated that British migration for July, 1952 was 4,794, an increase of 36 per cent over July, 1951; for the first seven months of 1952, it was 27,795, an increase of 10,133 over the equivalent period of 1951. Immigration from all countries during July, 1952 totalled 16,687, bringing the seven-month total to 114,744, compared with 99,421 in the first seven months of 1951. The largest increase in the July immigration was from the Netherlands, with an increase of about 50 per cent; arrivals from the United States rose by 25 per cent. Those from most other countries, however, were somewhat lower than in July, 1951. Only 49 per cent of the July immigrants were classified as workers; the rest were nearly all dependents. This is in contrast with previous years when workers have averaged about 60 per cent of the immigrants. (The Times, London, 18 September 1952; New York Herald Tribune, New York, 18 September 1952

30-59 Members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, representing parliaments in about thirty countries recently met in Canada and discussed the question of migration and the action of Commonwealth members regarding unpopulated places that need people to fill in the ga against other Commonwealth members with crowded and under-nourished populations. The problem of migration was first brought forth by a New Zealand delegate who stated that his country had admitted 40,000 immigrants since 1949 and with the improvement of shipping conditions, proposed to bring in 20,000 in 1953; the economic situation of the country, which was without great natural resources, made it unwise to do more. Both the delegates from Canada and the Union of South Africa put in pleas for skilled artisan immigrants. The Canadian delegate al said that migration should be so planned that it created more jobs. Th representative of the United Kingdom urged that all delegates should return to their countries pledged to establish a commission to consider the problem of migration on a world-wide basis. (New York Times, New York, 10 September 1952)

30-60 An observer explains the migration situation from both the United Kingdom and Canadian angles, describes the principles of selection and discusses four obstacles to the transfer of population, in an article titled, "Why Not More British Migrants to Canada?" It is reported that in

Canada one wonders why there are not more immigrants from Britain while in Britain, one wonders that there are so many. Among the critics of the Government's immigration policy are found employers seeking a large labour force, business interests wanting larger home markets, and an increasingly large number of citizens who realize that Canadian natural resources cannot be fully developed without a larger population. These groups maintain that the Government immigration policy should be far more aggressive; that many more than the 194,000 settlers brought to Canada in 1951 should be arriving annually. On the other hand, trade unions criticize the present rate of influx for fear of increased unemployment, while there are religious and other groups opposing immigration because it might disturb their present status. Despite this diversity of opinion, there is a unanimity in other respects. If immigrants come, they must be of a kind that can adapt themselves to Canadian initiative, neighbourliness, etc.; they must take pride in Canada and its development. Canada's immigrants have been selected carefully, although under the terms of the Immigration Act, all Britons can settle in Canada if they so desire. However, the Canadian Immigration Services in London and other centres do not encourage immigration by unemployed or unemployables, nor by those in poor health. In this regard, the views of the Canadian and British Government differ. Britain is willing to support migration providing a cross-section of the population is taken, while Canada is for thorough selection of the migrants. The superintendent of the Canadian Immigration Services in Britain lists four major reasons why there are not more people entering Canada: (i) full employment in Britain; (ii) the long wait for shipping space; (iii) high transportation rates; (iv) currency regulations. There are other reasons, such as the fact that the average agricultural employee in Britain is not only far better off today than he has ever been, but is better off than his Canadian counterpart; Britons pay lower prices for nearly all commodities than Canadians. In 1952 there will be probably more immigrants to Canada from the British Isles than from any other European country but, in toto, immigration to Canada from all countries may be less than last year. To maintain the present immigration rate which

is essential to Canada's development, two major steps may have to be taken: (i) an extensive Government assisted passage scheme in charte vessels to overcome the deterrent of high fares; (ii) a public relations programme, aimed primarily at schools which might attract of the best types of immigrant - the easily adaptable youth, who migl be trained in Canada before becoming a fully self-supporting and productive member of the community. (New Commonwealth, London, Vol. 24, No. 2, 21 July 1952)

30-61 The Ottawa Correspondent of the London Times, in writing about Canadi economic changes, referred to striking industrial developments in thi country and remarked that immigration had not yet reflected the chang pattern of production. In 1952 and continuing to the present time, selection of settlers had been aimed at maintaining manpower for agriculture, mining, forestry work, railway, and hydroelectric construction, while in 1951, however, emphasis was on bringing in professional and skilled workers - engineers, draughtsmen, tool-maker die-setters, machinists, and carpenters. (New Commonwealth, London Vol. 24, No. 2, 21 July 1952)

30-62 An editor of the London Financial Times in an article titled, "Regulating the Flow of Immigrants," stated that the movement of population into Canadian territory is looked at, and treated, very differently. The rate of the migration inflow is looked upon very carefully by the Immigration Department to see that the labour marke is not flooded; labour flooding is a violation of the principle of employment, which is now the basis of the economic thinking of Canad It is no longer the function of the Immigration Department to endeav to increase immigration; it is very much its function to limit it, a to limit it by classes, with strict regard to the state of employmen any given class. This requires the constant exercise of administra discretion, which can be efficiently exercised only by the appropria Minister. It is the function of Parliament to legislate in such a w that this Minister will have all the necessary powers and be free to exercise them at discretion. A bill was introduced into Parliament for the purpose of re-defining and extending the powers of the Minist for the admission and exclusion of immigrants, but it was criticized

the extent to which it increased these powers, and was not pressed f passage; meanwhile, the Immigration Minister has found his existing powers amply sufficient to allow of restrictions far exceeding anyth previously in force in Canada. The new regulations announced to Parliament provided for the exclusion not merely by classes, i.e., skilled, unskilled, agricultural, domestic service, etc., but also b country of origin. Subject to a general exception in favour of "cl relatives" of persons already in Canada who will make themselves responsible for the immigrant, and another exception for "cases of special merit," there is now a complete ban on unskilled workers from Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland except in certain trades; a ban on all except farm workers, domestic and nurses from Germany, Austria, Greece and Finland; a limit of 15C workers from India, 100 from Pakistan and 50 from Ceylon, and various restrictions against other countries. Immigrants from the United States and the "white" Commonwealth countries are unrestricted except for the general requirements regarding health and character. One recent policy of the department to which there is opposition in some quarters, is the refusal to grant entry except as non-immigrants to negroes from the West Indies on the ground of unsuitability due to th climatic conditions in the country from which such persons come to Canada. The Government at present provides little or no obstacle to the entry of persons from the countries nearest in character to Canada, of which, however, only Great Britain was a major provider of immigration during 1951, with 35,000 against 26,000 German, 23,000 Italian, 20,000 Polish and 19,000 Dutch; no other nationality exceed 7,000. In any event the immigration policy of Canada consists in watching the employment statistics very carefully. (Financial Times London, 25 August 1952)

30-63 The Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands declared in an interview t Dutch immigrants are welcomed in Canada and that his country could no secure enough of them. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 12 September 1952)

30-64 The General-Secretary of the Council of the General Synod of the Churc of England in Canada stated that only one-sixth of the 194,391 immigrants in 1951 came from the United Kingdom. The Church Council

passed a resolution calling on the Government to provide encouragement that will serve to augment the immigration flow of British families and individuals to Canada. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 12 September 1952)

See also items: 30-12; 30-18; 30-19; 30-24; 30-25; 30-31; 30-42; 30-70; 30-76; 30-100.

CEYLON

30-65 The plea that all Indians who have made Ceylon their permanent home be recognized as her citizens, was put forth recently by three clergymen in Ceylon, in an article in The Times of Ceylon. The article states that there is a danger in the admission into Ceylon of unlimited number of Indians because of a probable undesirable reaction to the economic situation. The authors are in agreement with the immigration policy of the Government both in regard to restricted entry and illegal entry. (India News, London, 26 July 1952)

See also item: 30-62.

CHILE

See items: 30-16; 30-20.

CHINA

See items: 30-6; 30-7; 30-11; 30-12; 30-57; 30-78.

DENMARK

See items: 30-57; 30-62; 30-90.

ECUADOR

See item: 30-3.

EGYPT

See item: 30-2.

EIRE

30-66 A representative of the Economics Section of the Republic of Ireland stated in a paper on "The Irish Worker in English Industry," that there is a considerable surplus of births over deaths but emigration drains off this surplus. There was, he stated, a constant exodus of the best young Irish brains, for lack of opportunity in their own country. Since World War II, the proportion of Irish women - mostly young and going into domestic work or nursing - had increased to the ratio of 1,396 women migrants to every 1,000 men. The Government was doing all it could to prevent this exodus, although the author questioned the country's ability to absorb her potential working population. There was no economic basis for establishing heavy industry, and large-scale production made British light engineering and semi-consumer goods cheaper. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 5 September 1952)

ESTONIA

See item: 30-24.

FINLAND

See items: 30-57; 30-62; 30-90.

FRANCE

30-67 Since the increase in the population of France, which began at the end of World War II, has proven to be of a continuing nature, interest in migration also has increased. Immediately after World War II, it was planned that at least 980,000 workers should immigrate; in 1947 the official plan reduced this number to 400,000, and at the end of the same year when the economic situation became worse, it was reduced to 235,000 immigrants; however, total immigration during the last seven years was less than 500,000, including 260,000 recruited workers, mainl from Italy and 70,000 members of their families, 40,000 German prisoner of war who remained in France and 100,000 immigrants from French overseas territories, mainly Algiers. It is believed that the economy

of France can sustain no more than 60,000 to 70,000 immigrants annually. (Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfort, Germany, 25 August 1952)

30-68 The Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations recently signed on behalf of his Government the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. A message from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees pointed out that the French Parliament has recently passed a law creating a French office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons, which will co-operate closely with the High Commissioner. Each government, when it affixes its signature, or upon ratification, states whether the Convention applies to persons who have become refugees as the result of events occuring before 1 January 1951, solely in Europe or in "Europe and elsewhere." France signed with reference to "solely in Europe." France is the 20th state to sign the Convention, which will come into force on the 90th day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession to the Convention. So far no government has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession. (United Nations Press Release L/249)

See also items: 30-8; 30-13; 30-57; 30-69; 30-77; 30-81; 30-99.

FRENCH GUINEA

See item: 30-87.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

30-69 The Government of France, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that labour migration in French West Africa is mostly concerned with seasonal work. The principal movements are those of the "navetanes" - of whom there were 23,000 in 1950 - who migrate regularly from Sudan and North Guinea to work on groundnut cultivation in Senegal during the winter season; the seasonal workers who migrate from Upper Volta to the Ivory Coast, to the number of 37,000 to 38,000 in 1950, to sign on for six months at farms and forestry enterprises and then return to their villages; and there are the seasonal migrations to neighboring foreign territories, including that of the Mossis of the Upper Volta to the British Gold Coast involving 106,000 to 117,000

persons in 1950, and that of the Songhay and Zerma from the Niger, also to the Gold Coast, involving an estimated 25,000 persons each year. (United Nations Document A/2131)

GERMANY

30-70 A German social worker in a letter to the editor of the Manchester Guardian and referring to a previous article in the publication, wrote that the article was disconcerting to many international workers in the refugee and displaced persons field, and added that steady work on improving the conditions of displaced persons by joint co-operation between international agencies and German state and church representatives could only be damaged by the picture depicted. Displaced persons and German refugees alike receive unemployment pay, sickness benefits, admittance to convalescent and old people's homes, in effect, all welfare aid. Germany acknowledges that without the generous assistance by other nations she could never have carried her burden of 10,000,000 refugees; since 1945, aid was given by the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and other countries. However, Germany has also made a contribution; since 1945, every wage-earner has paid a monthly tax according to his earnings for aid to the refugees; 350,000 new dwellings are being built each year; 2,400,000 refugees are now in gainful employment, leaving from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 still to be settled, of whom 130,000 are displaced persons. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England 20 August 1952)

See also items: 30-5; 30-6; 30-7; 30-13; 30-16; 30-38; 30-51; 30-57; 30-62; 30-67; 30-90; 30-99.

GOLD COAST

See item: 30-69.

GREECE

See items: 30-5; 30-6; 30-7; 30-18; 30-21; 30-23; 30-57; 30-62; 30-99.

GUAM

See item: 30-98.

HONG KONG

See items: 30-7; 30-10; 30-11; 30-12.

HUNGARY

See item: 30-101.

ICELAND

See item: 30-90.

INDIA

30-71 The Prime Minister recently told Parliament of the influx of refugees from East Pakistan and the proposed introduction of a passport system between India and Pakistan. The Prime Minister stated that the refugees are persons in extreme distress and, therefore, it was a problem for the Government to look after them and try to help them. He stated that the passport system did not affect migration one way or the other very much. As to causes for the increase in the influx of refugees, he stated that there had been no increase in the sense of large migration. The Prime Minister indicated considerable progress in the negotiations for the introduction of the passport system; it would be introduced in September, 1952; persons in possession of international passports could use them in regard to travel between India and Pakistan. It was proposed to have a rather simple passport that is not expensive and complicated. (India News, London, 12 July 1952)

30-72 The Karachi Commerce, a leading economic weekly magazine of Pakistan has supported India's suggestion that the evacuee property question be settled on a governmental level. The weekly states that property left in India and Pakistan by migrants from both countries should be properly evaluated and the responsibility for payment assumed by the Governments of both countries. The claims of the nationals of each country should

be properly evaluated and the responsibility for payment assumed by the Governments of both countries. The claims of the nationals of each country should be met by the Government in each country by compensation either in cash or in the form of property. The suggestion that migrants should be left free to sell their property through their own individual efforts, the paper says, is not practicable. (India News, London, 26 July 1952)

See also items: 30-10; 30-24; 30-62; 30-65; 30-78; 30-100.

INDONESIA

30-73 Unofficial dispatches from Djakarta state that the number of foreigners to be admitted to Indonesia in 1952 has been increased to 8,000; this new quota distribution among the various countries has not, however, been fixed by any hard and fast rule. Indonesia is in great need of trained personnel, and, therefore, the applicant's trade or skill is likely to be an important factor. Depending on the circumstance qualified foreigners will be allowed to come to Indonesia in excess of the quota. Conversely, the over-all quota of 8,000 may not be filled entirely. The Minister of Justice stated that priority would be given to foreigners with previous residence in Indonesia provided they possessed skills that would prove helpful in the country's programme of national reconstruction. Another unofficial report stated that the quota of 1,000 Dutch permitted to immigrate into the country for 1952 had already been exceeded, and thus stricter standards would be applied to current applications from nationals of the Netherlands. The United States Embassy in Djakarta has announced that it is now ready to process applications from Indonesian nationals who wish to emigrate to the United States; under the new Immigration Act, effective 24 December 1952, the quota for Indonesia per year has been fixed at one hundred. (Report on Indonesia, New York, Vol. IV, No. 1, 25 August 1952)

See also item: 30-10.

IRAQ

See item: 30-2.

ISRAEL

30-74 Large scale immigration during 1950 and the first half of 1951, posed the problem of how the Government could find regular employment for immigrants in reception centres as well as for the 180,000 immigrants living in transition work camps and employed, for the most part, on public works projects. Immigration was greatly reduced in the second half of 1951 - immigration during the period totalling 45,772, compared with 129,129 in the first half - but the employment problem was far from solved at the year's end. Furthermore, the increased proportion of old and infirm, or unskilled immigrants, led the Jewish Agency to adopt a new immigration policy for 1952, which provides that 80 per cent of the immigrants from each country must be physically fit youths willing to work for at least two years in agriculture, or skilled workers under the age of 35 (or the families of such workers). This selective principle does not apply to countries where emigration is a matter of urgency, nor to Jews able to pay for their own immigration and maintenance. (Notes on Labor Abroad, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1952)

30-75 The Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency has announced a new housing policy which provides that new immigrants to Israel under 35 years of age will be provided with permanent housing only in agricultural or underdeveloped areas. Immigrants entering Israel are free to settle wherever they wish but those unable to acquire housing on their own are assisted by the Government and the Jewish Agency if they agree to occupy homes built for them wherever their settlement would benefit the general welfare. Thus immigrants under 35, of good physical condition who ask for housing assistance, will now be settled in rural or under-developed areas in order to increase agricultural output and reduce overcrowding in the cities. The Ministry

of Labour will concentrate on housing construction in the farm areas and those intended for other forms of development. (Israel Digest, New York, Vol. III, No. 36, 5 September 1952)

See also items: 30-2; 30-24; 30-92.

ITALY

30-76 An article in Pravda titled "Emigration At Any Price", refers to reports appearing in the Italian press and deals with the situation of Italian immigrants, particularly those remaining unemployed in Australia. It points out that emigration is an old problem for Italy and that the country's present economy does not permit the absorption of the increasing population. Stressing that the increase of emigrants from the country reflects the poor conditions among Italian workers, the article indicates that according to statistics issued by the Central Statistical Institute of Italy, in 1946 there were only 7,000 emigrants but in 1948 there were 111,000, in 1949 the number had increased to 135,000, and that press reports reflect continually increasing numbers during 1950 and 1951. The article is critical of the labour contracts which the Italian migrants must sign and refers to the Canadian work contract as typical; in this the worker agrees to accept, upon arrival in Canada, any work in agriculture or other employment, to which he may be assigned, under conditions prevailing for the employment, and declares that he will obey the laws and regulations existing at the location of the work. It points out that several hundred Italians returned recently from Argentina because they were unable to secure employment, but despite this, Italy and Argentina have signed an agreement providing for the emigration of 500,000 Italians during the next five years. (Pravda, Moscow, 20 August 1952)

See also items: 30-6; 30-9; 30-13; 30-18; 30-21; 30-24; 30-29; 30-33; 30-34; 30-35; 30-37; 30-56; 30-57; 30-62; 30-67; 30-80; 30-90; 30-99; 30-100.

IVORY COAST

See item: 30-69.

JAPAN

See items: 30-44; 30-54; 30-100.

JORDAN

See item: 30-2.

KOREA

See item: 30-24.

LATVIA

See item: 30-24.

LEBANON

See items: 30-2; 30-6.

LIBERIA

See item: 30-87.

LIBYA

See item: 30-2.

LITHUANIA

See item: 30-24.

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 30-62.

MADAGASCAR

30-77 The Government of France, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter,

stated that migrations of labour in Madagascar are also to be observed in the interior of the main island, generally from the desert area of the south towards the richer districts of the north (between 4000 and 6000 persons a year; the persons involved return to their homes after three or four years). External migrations involve only the entry of European and Asian specialists (612 Europeans in two years). (United Nations Document A/2131)

MALAYA

30-78 A new Malayan citizenship code came into force recently, when hundreds of thousands of people of immigrant origin, who were born in Malaya, will for the first time be recognized as citizens. The Attorney-General stated that about 72 per cent of the entire population became citizens under the new law, including about 1,200,000 Chinese, or 60 per cent of the community, and 180,000 Indians. Under the new law, anyone born in the British settlements of Penang and Malacca will become a citizen, as will anyone born in a Malay state if one of his parents was born in Malaya. Others can obtain citizenship by application, conditions of which have been substantially relaxed. (The Times, London, 15 September 1952)

MANCHURIA

See item: 30-100.

MEXICO

30-79 Statistics prepared by the Department of Immigration indicate that the number of foreigners who entered Mexico illegally has increased by extraordinary proportions; the authorities concerned have ordered police and judicial authorities to intervene and try to terminate this illegal migration. Some foreigners have recently been discovered to have stayed in the country by means of false documents which indicated their birth in Mexico; although these cases are very difficult to

apprehend, it can be assumed that there are nearly 5,000 aliens who have been registered by the police authorities as illegal residents in Mexico. The system used to aid these aliens appears to be the utilization of agents who are connected with government departments and of lawyers who falsify documents. Governmental efforts to stop this wrongdoing have met obstacles from diverse sources, one of which is the relative minor punishments imposed by the Penal Code on those found guilty of illegal entry; the established penalty is one to three years in prison and a fine. About 25,000 tourists a month ordinarily enter Mexico, of whom 5,000 to 6,000 overstay or become illegal residents, without the necessary genuine, legal documents. As in other countries, the procedure for legal entry in Mexico is slow and complicated; for this reason, most aliens would rather pay a lump sum to native agents who will expedite their entry into the country. This illegal practice has reached large proportions and the Ministers for Federal Affairs and the Immigration Department have decided to halt it. They have appointed investigators to locate the illegal immigrants and those who helped them. It is evident that such measures are indispensable, for the continued increase of uncontrolled, illegal immigration constitutes a grave danger to the country, particularly from members with extreme political views who might use this illegal migration entry as a means of getting into the country. (Hispano Americano, Vol. XXI, No. 535, 1 August 1952)

30-80 A Mexican financial society, with an initial capital of $350,000, will sponsor the immigration of Italian agricultural workers to Mexico. Although both Governments involved are supporting the scheme, it will be carried out on a private basis; if the plan materializes, Mexico and Italy will sign an agreement as regards living and working conditions for the immigrants. It was reported that it was planned to bring 10,000 families from Italy. (New York Times, New York, 10 September 1952)

See also item: 30-100.

MOROCCO

30-81 The Government of France, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that the migratory movements in Morocco in 1951, excluding frontier traffic between Morocco and Algeria showed 800 Moroccon emigrants; 3,400 French emigrants compared to 12,100 immigrants; and 1,200 alien emigrants compared to 5,400 alien immigrants. (United Nations Document A/2131/Add.2)

NETHERLANDS

30-82 The Drakenburgh School for Adult Education and the Catholic Emigration Centre have organized a series of orientation meetings for prospective emigrants. Part of the programme will be devoted to a description of conditions in countries of immigration. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 4 September 1952)

30-83 An increase in the expenditures for emigration in 1953 of 14,000,000 guilders over 1952 has been announced by the Ministry of Social Affairs. (Het Parool, Amsterdam, 17 September 1952)

See also items: 30-13; 30-32; 30-39; 30-52; 30-53; 30-57; 30-58; 30-62; 30-63; 30-73; 30-84; 30-88; 30-99.

NEW ZEALAND

30-84 The Minister of Immigration and Labour recently announced a reduction in immigration for 1953. British assisted migration will probably be cut to 5,000 as compared with the previous target of 7,500. The Minister stated that the cut is dictated solely by the shipping problem, which will be affected by coronation bookings. New Zealand will take all British migrants for whom shipping can be found. Dutch assisted migrants will probably be reduced to 1,500 as there has been a high proportion of unskilled workers; for the future the unskilled will be kept to a fixed proportion of skilled tradesmen and single women workers. It is expected that another 1,500 Dutch will come without

migration assistance. (The Times, London, 17 September 1952: De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 18 September 1952)

30-85 The Government reduced its immigration programme for 1953. Present intake is about 10,000 a year. The New Zealand Federation of Labour has urged the cut because it foresees growing unemployment and because of the housing shortage. The immigrants have settled down happily and are quickly being accepted into New Zealand life and local customs are being adopted by the settlers. Most of the migrants were brought to work on farms, in hospitals and in dairies but some have left these jobs and moved into the cities to get higher pay and better conditions. This has created difficulties in the employment opportunities and housing situation and the trade unions fear the position will worsen. (News Chronicle, London, 8 September 1952)

See also items: 30-42; 30-59; 30-70; 30-100.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

30-86 In the second quarter of 1952, 1,921 immigrants entered Northern Rhodesia; 801 came from the Union of South Africa, 759 from Great Britain and 86 from Southern Rhodesia. 69 Asians were among others who entered the territory during the same period. (The Times, London, 19 September 1952)

See also item: 30-42.

NORWAY

See items: 30-13; 30-62; 30-70; 30-90.

PAKISTAN

See items: 30-10; 30-24; 30-62; 30-71; 30-72.

PARAGUAY

See item: 30-18.

PERU

See item: 30-14.

PHILIPPINES

See items: 30-10; 30-98.

POLAND

See items: 30-24; 30-45; 30-57; 30-62; 30-90.

PORTUGAL

See item: 30-100.

RUMANIA

See item: 30-101.

SIAM

See item: 30-10.

SIERRA LEONE

30-87 The Government of the United Kingdom, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that as regards migrant labour there were about 2,000 Liberian citizens residing in Freetown, Sierra Leone. A small number of migrants from the South Eastern province of the Protectorate enter Liberia, and a few tribesmen enter Sierra Leone individually from French Guinea either to settle or work for a short period. (United Nations Document A/2134/Add.9)

SINGAPORE

See item: 30-91.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

30-88 Fifty-four Dutch immigrants have been given three-year contracts for work with the South Rhodesian Railways. The newcomers, whose ages are between 18 and 33 years will be employed, after a short training period, as machinists, stokers, conductors and dispatchers. (Het Parool, Amsterdam 1 September 1952)

See also items: 30-42; 30-86.

SPAIN

See items: 30-97; 30-100.

SWAZILAND

30-89 The Government of the United Kingdom, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that the welfare of the Swazis working as migrant labourers in the Union of South Africa is under the care of an agency for the High Commission Territories with headquarters in Johannesburg. Recruitment for the mines in the Union of South Africa continues to absorb between 6,000 and 7,000 labourers; in addition, some 2,000 Swazis were employed in the Union in agriculture, forestry, industry and domestic service. (United Nations Document A/2134/Add.7)

SWEDEN

30-90 According to reports submitted by the United States Embassies in Oslo, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, generally workers may move freely among the Scandinavian countries, including Finland and Iceland, but the principal movement is into Sweden. In January 1952 more than 71,000 Danes, Norwegians, and Finns were working there; in addition, there were 13,500 Balts, almost 15,000 Germans, and about 7,000 Poles and Italians. Sweden requires no work permits from citizens of Denmark, Norway, Iceland, and Finland. Norway requires work permits for other Scandinavians working in Norway, but grants them freely. Denmark, however, requires all immigrant workers to obtain residence permits and, except for Swedish workers, work permits, too. None of the Scandinavian countries imposes restrictions on private recruitment of workers, but the Swedish and Danish Governments do not encourage the practice because they want greater control over both work conditions in order to protect their emigrating workers and the quality of immigrant labour in order to protect recipient employers. Denmark and Sweden have been parties to a labour exchange treaty since 1946; Norway has not ratified this agreement and is retaining its powers to control the movement of labour in and out of the country. Present restrictions on Norwegians wishing to work in other Scandinavian countries apply to members of whaling crews only. (Notes on Labor Abroad, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1952)

See also items: 30-62; 30-70.

SWITZERLAND

See items: 30-57; 30-62; 30-70.

SYRIA

See items: 30-2; 30-6.

TRIESTE

See items: 30-6; 30-9.

TURKEY

See item: 30-6.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

See items: 30-24; 30-57.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

See items: 30-42; 30-48; 30-59; 30-86; 30-89

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

See item: 30-24.

UNITED KINGDOM

30-91 The Government of the United Kingdom, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that in Singapore the general practice was for employers to adopt a paternalistic attitude toward their labour forces, which were composed of largely immigrant and illiterate workers when labour was unorganized in the past; the present Labour Ordinance was largely designed to protect such workers from exploitation. The Labour Ordinance contains provisions regulating the making and termination of agreements to labour, hours of work, employment of women, the payment of maternity benefits, the priority of labourers' wages, and the payment of wages in cash. There is now practically no immigration of labourers, the working population being almost entirely composed of persons who were either born in Singapore or who came as immigrants many years ago. Labourers are no longer unorganized, but take an interest in trade unionism and local affairs; nevertheless, they still feel the need of protective legislation. (United Nations Document A/2134/Add.8)

30-92 The following views were expressed in an article titled, "Emigration Fallacy," published in the London Observer: (i) even if overseas countries were willing and able to absorb 10,000,000 British people, and an appropriate number of children and grandparents went with the young and middle-aged workers, the effect would be to increase considerably the pace of industrialization and the internal demand for food in the receiving countries; (ii) mass emigration, even if it were a cross-section of the community, would have a deadening effect on the inducement to invest in this country; there would be a blight on the expectations of business men and a loss of capital and key workers, and once emigration gathers momentum, it is very difficult to stop; (iii) it is an illusion to think that, because there would be fewer people here there would always be more jobs than workers to fill them because a shrinking society lacks one of the main conditions of full employment; (iv) any practicable migration scheme would have to allow unregimented emigration, and experience shows that three out of every four emigrants would be between the ages of 15 and 40; this loss of young people would have a crippling effect on the economy and would add to the burden of debt, social services and defence to be borne by a diminishing body of producers; it does not make sense that, as soon as they are old enough to contribute to the national income, they should go overseas; (v) as to the ability of new countries to absorb millions of immigrants in a short period of years, the recent experience of Australia and Israel is enough to prove that any such programme is quite impracticable unless it is accompanied by capital imports on the appropriate scale; (vi) if Britain's strength were drained by mass emigration she would become a grave liability to the world, but by adapting her economy to the demands of the new environment, she will at the same time be doing what is vitally necessary for her own survival. (Observer, London, 17 August 1952)

See also items: 30-11; 30-12; 30-13; 30-28; 30-31; 30-42; 30-43; 30-48; 30-57; 30-58; 30-59; 30-60; 30-62; 30-64; 30-70; 30-84; 30-86; 30-87; 30-89; 30-99; 30-100.

UNITED STATES

30-93 The advisory Committee to the United States Displaced Persons Commission, representing major religious agencies in the field of immigration and resettlement of displaced persons, has expressed its concern to the President over the expiration of the Displaced Person Act on 31 August 1952. The law, enacted June, 1948, provided for non-quota admission of refugees but required that 50 per cent of such visas be charged to future immigration quotas. The Committee assured the President of its support of a non-partisan committee of outstanding Americans to study the entire displaced persons situation. The head of the United Service for New Americans and spokesman for the Advisory Committee consulting with the President, stated the pressing need for removing inadequacies in the new United States immigration law; he stated the President's agreement to the Committee's request for an early review and revision of the immigration act, and further stated, that when the United States expanded its facilities for resettlement, other countries would also expand their's and when America becomes more restrictive, other countries would follow suit. (New York Times, New York, 29 August 1952)

30-94 The Displaced Persons Commission established under the Displaced Persons Act was terminated on 31 August 1952, after operating for more than four years, during which it brought 400,000 refugees to the United States. As it closed operations, it again recommended that the United States admit 300,000 more refugees during the next three years. (New York Times, New York, 29 August 1952)

30-95 A former member of the United States Displaced Persons Commission has been appointed to the post of Executive Director of the newly established Commission on Immigration and Naturalization. The new Commission, established on 4 September 1952 by the President, will study and evaluate the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States, and will submit its report by January 1953. (New York Times, New York, 17 September 1952)

30-96 A member of the United States Senate proposed recently to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization that the United States open its doors to more than double the number of immigrants now being

admitted and eliminate country-of-origin quotas. Witnesses before the Commission wished the recent new United States immigration law changed in one or many ways. The Senator proposed that an over-all quota of 350,000 immigrants a year - compared with 154,000 at present - be established according to a system of preferences based on individual worth and need rather than on national pedigree; there should be a preference for relatives of American citizens and aliens legally resident here as well. Another preferred group would be refugees regardless of nationality. (New York Times, New York, 1 and 2 October 1952; New York Herald-Tribune, New York, 1 October 1952)

30-97 Negotiations between Spanish officials and representatives of the California Range Association for the employment of 405 Basque sheepherders in the United States have been concluded. Spain withdrew earlier objections to the granting of exit visas for the Basques after the Association had guaranteed the right of the emigrants to bring claims before any United States court in event of disagreements with their employers. The Basques are needed to increase American wool production, which has declined for the last twelve years through lack of skilled sheepherders. (New York Times, New York, 31 August 1952)

30-98 The Government of the United States, in reporting to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter, stated that there is little unemployment in Guam but rather a shortage of skilled and unskilled labour. Thus it has been necessary to seek workers from the neighbouring islands of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, Hawaii and the United States mainland. In 1951 there were approximately 15,000 such employees on Guam. (United Nations Document A/2135/Add.1)

30-99 The Church of God has proposed that a law be passed giving each of the 48 states of the United States the privilege of inviting a total of 60,000,000 Europeans to migrate to the United States. The proposal provides that the immigration follow the following pattern: (i) Italy which has a present population of about 50,000,000, or over 400 to the square mile, could send 5,000,000 of its inhabitants by the invitation o nine American States; (ii) the United Kingdom which has a present

population of about 50,000,000 or over 530 to the square mile, could send 5,000,000 by the invitation of another group of nine states; (iii) Germany which has a present population of about 66,000,000 or 465 to the square mile, could send 15,000,000 by the invitation of another eleven states; (iv) Belgium which has a present population of about 8,500,000 or 700 to the square mile, could send 3,000,000 by the invitation of another two states; (v) the Netherlands which has a present population of about 9,000,000, or 700 to the square mile, could send 3,000,000 by the invitation of two states. This quoted figure provides for 36,000,000 from Europe to resettle in 32 states; 500,000 Greeks could immigrate to Utah; 1,000,000 French could go to Maine; California could take 3,000,000 from Western European countries; western Texas could receive 1,000,000 from Spain. Such could be the first quotas, and the balance of 18,500,000 of the 60,000,000 goal could be added by the various states from countries of their choice. (The Church of God, Vol. 9, No. 10, October 1952)

30-100 The Church of God recently suggested the migration of 280,000,000 people from overcrowded areas of Europe and Asia to the Americas, Australia and Africa; it was based on the belief that such migrations would double the wealth and comfort of every family on earth. The migrations would be voluntary and would be distributed as follows: 70,000,000 from Western Europe to the United States and Canada; 10,000,000 from the United Kingdom to Australia and New Zealand; 20,000,000 from Spain, Portugal and Italy to Mexico and South America; 100,000,000 from India to East Africa, to form the nucleus of a new nation; 50,000,000 from Japan to Manchuria and Eastern Siberia; 30,000,000 Negroes from the United States and the Caribbean Islands to Wester Africa to form a new nation of 100,000,000. (The Church of God, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1952)

See also items: 30-11; 30-13; 30-18; 30-19; 30-20; 30-24; 30-25; 30-26; 30-31; 30-57; 30-58; 30-62; 30-70; 30-73.

UPPER VOLTA

See item: 30-69.

URUGUAY

See item: 30-18.

VENEZUELA

See items: 30-18; 30-20.

YUGOSLAVIA

30-101 The journal of the Yugoslav armed forces, Narodna Armija reported recently that over 8,000 nationals of surrounding countries had fled to Yugoslavia between 1948 and 31 March 1952. Of the total, 3,500 came from Albania and the remainder from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania; 20 per cent of the refugees were women. (Tanjug Agency, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in Keesing's Contemporary Archives, 9-16 August 1952, No. 12391 B)

See also 30-24; 30-57.